

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



CD 150 FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FCB 1-57

June 3, 1957

COCOA BEANS

WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE

C O R R E C T I O N

The above-titled circular omitted the code symbol and date.

Code FCB 1-57 should be in the upper left corner and date
of June 3, 1957 in the upper right corner as shown above.

LIBRARY
RECEIVED

JUN 17 1957

U. S. Department of Agriculture
NEW ORLEANS BRANCH



FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FCB 1-57

June 3, 1957

COCOA BEANS

WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE

LIBRARY
RECEIVED

JUN 7 1957

U. S.

Department of Agriculture
NEW ORLEANS BRANCH

COCOA BEANS: PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1935-39 Average, Estimate 1956-57

MILLION LB.

600

1935-39

1956-57

400

200

0

BRAZIL DOMINICAN FRENCH GHANA IVORY NIGERIA
REPUBLIC CAMEROONS COAST

COCOA BEANS:

WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Summary

World production of cocoa beans for the 1956-57 season is now estimated at 2,033 million pounds (908,000 long tons). This is an increase over the 1955-56 season of approximately 11.2 percent. Africa accounted for 7.8 percent of the world increase, and Ghana alone accounted for 3.5 percent. Production could be substantially increased from present plantings. In the next 5 years more new trees will be coming into production than will be going out of production. Better cultural practices in some of the producing areas could also contribute significantly toward increasing yields.

Trade in cocoa beans and cocoa products over the past year has very nearly kept pace with the increase in production. United States cocoa bean imports in 1956 exceeded 1955 imports by approximately 59 million pounds, or almost 12 percent. Increased absorption of raw cocoa in 1957 is being predicted for the largest consumers--the United States, United Kingdom, France, West Germany, and the Netherlands. For the past several months U.S.S.R. has been increasingly active in the cocoa bean market.

PRODUCTION

Weather has been favorable to cocoa 1/ bean production in all producing areas and especially in the larger producing countries. Due to the absence of long wet periods there was very little pod rot in West Africa. Other factors contributing toward the increased production were (1) new plantings coming into production (2) less fermenting and drying difficulties for some of the large producers, and (3) improved cultural practices.

North America

The Dominican Republic, the largest cocoa bean producer of North America, is expected to make a partial recovery from its very low crop of 1955-56. The present estimate is midway between production of 1954-55 and 1955-56.

1/ The terms "cocoa" and "cacao" are used interchangeably in this report.

Estimates of production in Mexico have recently been raised for both 1955-56 and 1956-57 as a result of upward revisions in both consumption and carryover stocks. A new mixed planting of cacao and bananas on about 2,500 acres is now under way in Mexico.

Jamaica has experienced unfavorable weather. Excessive rains killed some of the autumn crop, while drought conditions were common in the main cocoa belt. Cacao improvement and expansion is definitely a part of the overall Farm Development Scheme of the Jamaican Government. Seedling planting, fertilization, disease control, and all other cultural phases are the responsibility of the extension service field staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands. Jamaica now has approximately 12,000 acres in cacao. There are probably 140,000 acres of land available for cocoa bean production out of a total of 800,000 acres of suitable soil. Jamaica intends to plant approximately 50,000 additional acres to cacao in the next 10 years under a government subsidy scheme. It will probably cost the government around \$2.8 million over the 10 year period.

Some decrease is expected in Trinidad, but most countries damaged by the 1955 hurricane are continuing to make a recovery.

Costa Rica's largest producing area (Province of Limon) had heavy rains during last December. At first it appeared that the cacao crop would suffer heavy losses, but as it turned out there was very little loss, if any. By contrast, early 1957 was rather dry in this area. Spray operations will probably increase production in Costa Rica in the next few years.

Nicaragua's production declined during the 1950-54 period as compared with the years 1945-49. However, some increase in production is planned for the future.

South America

In Colombia, the cacao campaign of Caja Agraria, with headquarters at Palmira, has continued its plant research and technical assistance programs. The officials of this campaign have had 2 problems with which to cope during the last 2 years--(1) the borer, an insect (in Cauca and Valle States), and (2) witches'-broom, a disease (in the areas of Tumaco and Meta). Because of the poor physical condition of the soil and lack of drainage, the borer multiplies rapidly. It attacks the roots, thus killing the trees in a few weeks.

Cacao production in Cauca represents slightly one-fourth of Colombia's current national production. Production previously amounted about 7,000 metric tons annually. Fondo Rotatorio of Caja Agraria is planting new disease-resistant trees in Colombia's better-drained and aerated soils in order to more efficiently control witches'-broom, and other diseases. Fertilizers are frequently used on Colombian farms through the help of Caja Agraria. Possibilities of having new cacao plantations on the flat lands east of Cordillera Oriental and along the Pacific side are being studied.

Peru's cocoa bean production has increased since 1948, but is still considerably below local consumption. Cacao information from Peru has been rather scanty up to now. Detailed information quite recently obtained indicates that 1956-57 production is much less than estimated average production for past few years. As will be noted in the production table, the 1956-57 production is now estimated at only 3.4 million pounds. (Imports during this period--almost entirely in the form of processed cocoa--are expected to amount to a cocoa bean equivalent of about 3.7 million pounds). The peak year of production was 1951, when production reached 3.7 million pounds.

The two main centers of production in Peru are the Department of Cusco, and the Jaen-Bagua area in Amazonian Peru. Each of these areas produces approximately half of Peru's total output. The typical yield from mature trees is approximately 325 kilograms per hectare, and expanded acreage and improved cultural methods have increased production in the Cusco region. Much of the plantings in both the Cusco and Jaen-Bagua region, however, have been seriously neglected and are in bad condition. The prevalence of disease, notably witches'-broom, seriously retards the industry.

It is believed that Peru's cacao production will continue to increase slowly. Increasing yields resulting from recent plantings (4 to 10 years) will continue to be offset, in part, by declining yields from the relatively large number of old trees. The principal center for the growing of cacao seedlings is the Tingo Maria Experiment Station. At the present time Tingo Maria can produce only a few thousand seedlings a year. Although seedlings could be imported from other countries, there does not appear to be a concerted effort to increase cacao production.

Brazil's 1956-57 crop amounted to around 385 million pounds. Weather conditions were favorable. For the past three years the Bahia-Ilheus area has experienced nearly perfect growing seasons. Prospects are good for a bumper 1957 "Temporao" crop, which is now estimated at 210 million pounds, or close to 1.6 million bags. This would be about 6 percent higher than the 1956 "Temporao" crop. Total cacao production in the Amazon Valley amounted to around 2,500 tons in 1956, but exports were far less.

The Bank of Brazil recently granted a credit of 100,000,000 cruzeiros to the Bahia Cocoa Institute for the purpose of developing cacao farming in Bahia. Forty percent of this amount will be used to plant first quality cocoa beans in the "Reconcavo" (Bay) area of Bahia. During March 1957, a soil specialist visited localities in the cocoa zone to determine suitability of soils for the growing of cocoa beans and the types of soil available for experimental growing of beans at the Cocoa Institute's proposed experiment station at Santo Amaro, Bahia.

In Venezuela, the areas of Chuao and Cepe have recently destroyed some 70,000 cacao trees in order to control ceratostomella disease. The disease first appeared about 3 years ago in plantations around Ocumare, Aroa, Choroni, Chuao, and Cepe. Destruction of the affected trees reportedly rid all the areas of the disease except Chuao and Cepe. Damage by an insect known as Chinehe del cacao--said to be found only in Tricheras, near Carabobo--creates another problem.

Africa

The present estimate for 1956-57 cocoa bean production in Africa is 1,312 million pounds (586,000 long tons). This represents about 65 percent of total world production.

Ghana (Gold Coast until March 6, 1957) is the world's largest producer of cacao. Its 1956-57 crop of an estimated 595 million pounds will be the biggest since 1948-49, but will still be below the 1935-39 average. This is based on "homegrown" production, for about 10,000 tons of cocoa beans moved across the borders from French Togoland and the Ivory Coast. This year's large cocoa crop is due mainly to good weather prior to and during the harvest season. The dry weather of July and August 1956 greatly reduced pod rot and did not adversely affect growth--contrary to expectations. Spray operations for the control of capsid have not appreciably increased Ghana's crop this year. The Ghana Department of Agriculture, however, expects to benefit greatly from the spraying in 1957-58.

Heavy production in Nigeria is attributed to dry weather during the main crop harvest, making it possible to control disease. In Ibadan Province total rain in 1956 was 31 inches, compared to a normal average of 47 inches. Dry weather during the first quarter of 1957 caused severe defoliation in this province. In the Western Region there has also been considerable damage to young trees by stem borers.

The Ivory Coast had droughts in July and August 1956, and again in January and February 1957, which combined with dust-laden winds, caused considerable damage to older trees on sandy soils. Trees planted in 1956 have also been damaged by weather and capsids. Swollen shoot, however, does not appear to present too much of a problem.

Asia and Oceania

The 1956-57 cocoa bean production for Asia and Oceania is estimated at 30.5 million pounds. This is a 28.7 percent increase over 1955-56; significant increases are also expected in New Guinea and Western Samoa.

In Malaya, both the government and private enterprise are keenly interested in cacao as a potential economic crop which can be used to diversify the economy. Some State governments have reserved large tracts of land for cacao planting, and the Department of Agriculture is sponsoring at least 2 smallholders' pilot schemes and seems to be concentrating on the promotion of such plantings. Under present plans each family receives

4 acres for cacao and 2 for padi or fruit. Commercial plantings of 50 acres of Amelonado were made in 1953 on an estate in Trengganu. They were increased to 441 acres in 1955, and the first crop, expected in 1958-59, is eagerly awaited. Throughout the Federation experimental seed gardens of Amelonado "show distinct promise." They are planted under thinned jungle or under top shade provided by fruit trees.

India does not produce cocoa beans commercially as yet, so industrial requirements of cocoa beans are met entirely by imports. Attempts have been made to plant cocoa trees in Madras and Mysore States, but such trials are still in the experimental stage.

Indonesia produces a very fine cocoa bean, which sells at a considerably higher than average price. Home consumption would no doubt be greater if the prices were lower. Indonesia has both plantations (mostly Dutch holdings) and small farms, and production is mainly in Central Java where cheap labor can be obtained. The government has set a goal of 2,400 tons of production by 1959. Movement of cocoa has been slow, however, and it is doubtful if this goal will be reached.

Papua and New Guinea can be expected to increase substantially their annual volume of cocoa exports in the next few years. Cocoa beans have been widely propagated through the territory, and a high yielding strain has been developed. Around 2.5 million cocoa seeds have been distributed by the Department of Agriculture. Most of the cocoa planting and production has been by enterprising Europeans, but the native producer is of considerable and growing importance in the industry. When the present planted cocoa trees come into full production about 1962 or 1963 a large part of Australia's requirements of cocoa (about 27 million pounds annually) could be supplied.

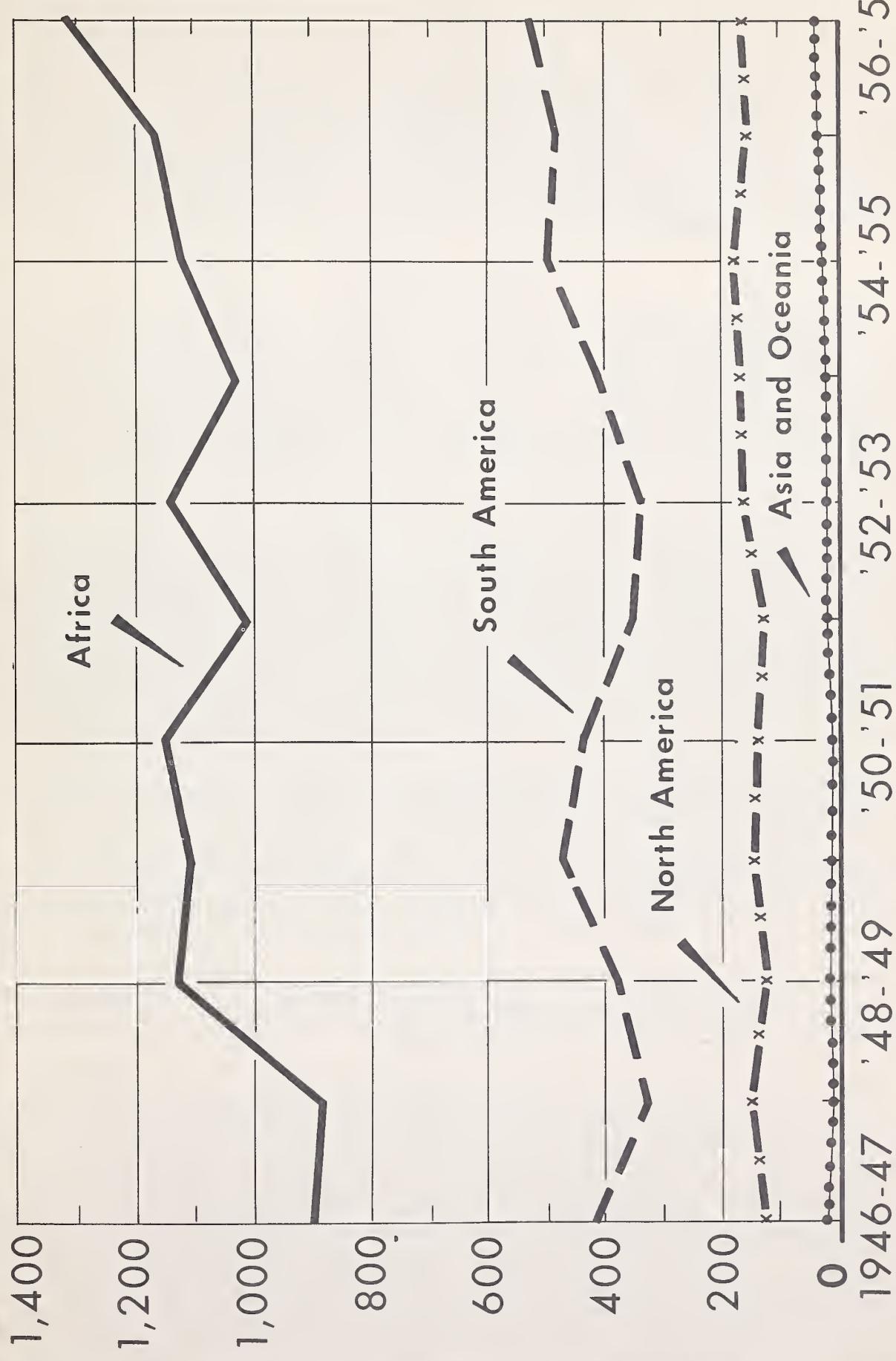
COCOA BEANS: Production in principal producing countries, averages
 1935/36-1939/40, 1945/46-1949/50, annual 1954-55,
 1955-56, 1956-57 1/

Continent and country	Average 1935/36- 1939/40 2/	Average 1945/46- 1949/50	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
NORTH AMERICA					
Costa Rica.....	14,356	11,326	23,500	22,400	20,000
Cuba.....	7,000	6,259	5,964	4,400	6,000
Dominican Republic.....	54,049	62,164	80,213	60,000	70,000
Grenada.....	8,536	5,703	3,000	1,500	2,000
Haiti.....	3,349	3,790	2,870	3,000	3,500
Jamaica.....	4,750	4,274	5,250	6,500	5,000
Mexico.....	2,500	13,318	26,455	26,500	31,000
Panama.....	10,418	5,931	4,072	3,500	4,000
Trinidad and Tobago.....	31,635	12,124	18,000	21,500	19,000
Other North America.....	4,059	3,032	4,000	3,000	3,500
Total 5/.....	140,652	127,921	173,324	152,300	164,000
SOUTH AMERICA					
Bolivia.....	6/	6/	5,000	6,500	6,500
Brazil.....	263,980	283,870	357,145	348,100	385,000
Colombia.....	25,000	25,465	26,455	27,560	30,000
Ecuador.....	42,373	40,045	62,511	60,000	62,000
Peru.....	6/	6/	3,100	3,300	3,400
Venezuela.....	36,934	37,952	39,683	37,500	40,000
Total.....	368,287	387,332	493,894	482,960	526,900
AFRICA					
Belgian Congo.....	2,809	3,220	7,000	8,000	10,000
Fernando Po and Rio Muni.....	25,000	34,208	47,390	48,500	49,600
French Cameroons.....	58,350	7/ 90,832	128,700	123,500	125,000
French Equatorial Africa.....	1,871	8/	6,956	7,500	7,000
French Togoland.....	9/	9/	9/	12,600	15,500
Ghana 10/.....	609,363	512,350	518,271	530,700	595,000
Ivory Coast.....	109,937	94,424	148,810	158,730	170,000
Liberia.....	9/	9/	9/	1,570	1,800
Nigeria 11/.....	216,318	222,980	222,083	254,800	315,000
Sao Thome and Principe.....	22,496	19,755	16,887	17,000	16,000
Sierra Leone.....	9/	9/	9/	4,860	5,000
Other Africa 12/.....	9/ 8,154	9/ 9,018	9/ 26,473	2,000	2,000
Total.....	1,054,298	986,787	1,122,570	1,169,760	1,311,900
ASIA AND OCEANIA					
Ceylon.....	7,931	4,866	5,600	6,500	7,000
Indonesia.....	3,310	1,198	1,100	3,100	3,000
New Guinea.....	-	-	2,400	2,500	4,500
New Hebrides.....	3,916	2,452	1,700	1,500	2,000
Philippines.....	-	-	3,000	3,300	4,000
Western Samoa.....	2,326	5,200	8,000	6,800	10,000
Total.....	17,483	13,716	21,800	23,700	30,500
WORLD TOTAL.....	1,580,720	1,515,755	1,811,588	1,828,720	2,033,300

1/ Production in Brazil is given for the 12 months May 1 to April 30, and in most other countries for the 12 months October 1 to September 30. 2/ Export data have been used for all countries with the exception of Mexico, Cuba and Colombia. 3/ Some cocoa beans produced in Costa Rica move across the border for marketing in Nicaragua. 4/ Approximated from unofficial information. 5/ Includes Dominica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Nicaragua, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. 6/ Not available. 7/ Includes French Equatorial Africa. 8/ Included in French Cameroons. 9/ Prior to 1955-56 French Togoland, Liberia and Sierra Leone are included in other Africa. 10/ Formerly Gold Coast and British Togoland. 11/ Includes British Cameroons. 12/ Includes Angola and Madagascar.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official estimates of foreign countries, reports of Agricultural Attachés and other United States representatives abroad and other information.

COCOA BEANS: PRODUCTION BY CONTINENT



TRADE

Trade in cocoa beans and in cocoa products over the past year has very nearly kept pace with the increase in production. Consumption over the past two years has been increasing at a rather steady rate. Apparently stocks in consuming countries are now at a relatively high level for postwar times. In the United States there has been a cumulative build-up of cocoa bean stocks from 1953 through 1956. While a limit has probably not been approached according to storability of beans, this will be a big factor in stabilizing prices.

Cocoa beans

United States grindings of cocoa beans the first quarter of 1957 exceeded those of the like period of 1956 by about 7 percent. Cocoa bean imports, however, were about 7 percent higher during the first quarter of 1956. Increased absorption of raw cocoa in 1957 is being predicted for the largest consumers--United States, United Kingdom, France, West Germany, and the Netherlands. For the past several months the U.S.S.R. has been increasingly active in the cocoa bean market.

United States cocoa bean imports in 1956 exceeded 1955 imports by approximately 59 million pounds, or almost 12 percent. A look at the source of these imports shows that there was some decrease for North America, and a slight increase for South America. The largest part of the 1956 increase was from Africa, with Ghana and Nigeria showing substantial increases. Cocoa bean imports from Nigeria in 1956 were more than double those of 1955, and represented about 75 percent of the value of Nigerian product imports.

The United Kingdom in 1956 imported 49 percent of its cocoa beans from Nigeria and 42 percent from Ghana.

France, in 1956, imported 49 percent of the total bean imports from French West Africa, while 27 percent came from the French Cameroons. French imports from Ghana amounted to 2.3 percent of all imports.

Ghana may have some changes in market outlets in the future. Ghana's cocoa beans are marketed exclusively through a marketing board system. No change from this system is anticipated.

In mid-April 1957, the Caracas, Venezuela press reported a decision by the Ministry of Agriculture permitting cacao beans produced in eastern Venezuela to be shipped from the port of La Guaira. Movement of cocoa beans from Sucre and the Delta Amacuro to the ports of La Guaira and Puerto Cabello had until then been banned. The Camara Agricola maintained that this prohibition compelled the Eastern producers to sell their beans at a maximum of 21.8 cents per pound; and according to statements by local sources, there is no difference in quality between the beans of Barlovento and those of Eastern Venezuela and, therefore, the ban was unjustifiable and unfair. Cacao from Barlovento has been selling at

30.5 cents per pound. The Eastern states which may now ship through La Guaira are Anzoategui, Sucre, Monagas, and Bolivar, as well as the Delta Amacuro and Amazon Territories.

Ocean-going steamers load Eastern Venezuela beans at Carupano; and beans from this port, and from La Guaira and Puerto Cabello, move into the world market. Eastern Venezuelan production this season is reported to have exceeded that of Barlovento by 25 percent. Shipments in 1956 show that 9,289 tons from Carupano; 8,242 tons from La Guaira; 482 tons from Puerto Cabello; 136 tons from Maracaibo, and 210 tons from Guaira.

Cocoa products

Cocoa product imports into the United States continue to increase. While the major portion of imports is accounted for by unsweetened cocoa, there was significant increase in cocoa butter imports in 1956. Exports of cocoa butter at the same time decreased. Brazil was a large supplier in 1956 as was the case in 1953, but Italy also supplied a substantial amount.

A cocoa butter substitute, coberine, has come out within the past few months. The developing companies originally announced that they had developed a true equivalent to cocoa butter which was chemically similar to cocoa butter and almost identical in its physical properties, but lacking in the natural flavor. Later announcements have tended to minimize the possible economic consequences of the reported substitute and have stated that the cocoa market would remain unaffected "by this new and very minor development."

The search for a cocoa butter substitute was especially keen in 1953-54, when the price of cocoa was much higher than it is now. Some exporters believe that the manufacure of a complicated substitute may be more expensive than natural cocoa butter. Nevertheless, cocoa producing countries view the discovery of coberine with some apprehension.

UNITED STATES: COCOA BEAN IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN - 1951-56 1/

Continent and Country	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 2/
	: 1,000 : Pounds					
NORTH AMERICA						
Cuba.....	: -	: 1,652	: 1,621	: 2,918	: 2,395	: 122
Costa Rica.....	: 3,837	: 9,985	: 7,926	: 12,813	: 13,973	: 9,976
Mexico.....	: 2,563	: 5,555	: 954	: 6,519	: 10,849	: 4,102
Nicaragua.....	: 173	: 72	: 1,801	: 213	: 467	: 60
Haiti.....	: 4,122	: 5,483	: 4,124	: 3,961	: 2,029	: 3,265
Dominican Republic.....	: 47,901	: 48,837	: 53,533	: 43,668	: 48,182	: 38,406
Panama.....	: 2,292	: 5,788	: 4,402	: 4,918	: 5,594	: 5,355
Trinidad and Tobago.....	: 10,511	: 6,080	: 9,568	: 10,004	: 6,693	: 11,123
Leeward and Windward....	: 876	: 1,054	: 716	: 413	: 234	: 119
Others.....	: 739	: 660	: 571	: 399	: 451	: 1,644
Total.....	: 73,014	: 85,166	: 85,216	: 85,826	: 90,867	: 74,172
SOUTH AMERICA						
Brazil.....	: 117,174	: 87,712	: 124,445	: 124,357	: 142,812	: 154,425
Ecuador.....	: 31,836	: 26,765	: 26,718	: 40,166	: 26,993	: 29,810
Venezuela.....	: 22,414	: 27,256	: 28,848	: 26,913	: 25,388	: 25,434
Others.....	: 298	: 20	: 316	: 420	: 1,746	: 1,202
Total.....	: 171,722	: 141,753	: 180,327	: 191,856	: 196,939	: 210,871
AFRICA						
French Cameroons.....	: 12,411	: 27,358	: 18,719	: 30,861	: 22,355	: 13,394
Ivory Coast.....	: 7,615	: 22,723	: 15,414	: 38,794	: 49,437	: 41,477
Gold Coast.....	: 225,107	: 165,405	: 160,067	: 86,603	: 90,640	: 109,173
Nigeria.....	: 109,280	: 107,788	: 92,435	: 70,669	: 39,853	: 102,564
Spanish Africa.....	: 1,102	: 6,571	: 7,122	: 6,614	: 4,189	: 3,527
Portuguese W. Africa....	: 2,613	: 7,153	: 1,538	: 842	: -	: -
Others.....	: 1,382	: 2,165	: 1,825	: 2,150	: 1,752	: 1,165
Total.....	: 359,510	: 339,163	: 297,120	: 236,533	: 208,226	: 271,300
ASIA AND OCEANIA.....	: 1,756	: 2,891	: 2,937	: 1,512	: 3,240	: 2,260
EUROPE.....	: 225	: 3,448	: -	: 677	: 392	: -
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 368
GRAND TOTAL.....	: 606,227	: 572,421	: 565,600	: 516,404	: 499,664	: 558,971

1/ Calendar year data. 2/ Preliminary

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official records of the
Bureau of the Census

UNITED STATES: IMPORTS OF COCOA BUTTER BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN - 1952-56

Country of origin	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Belgium.....	-	11,023	-	-	-
Brazil.....	402,806	3,790,623	130,357	574,885	3,511,682
Canada.....	2,167	-	-	-	-
Canary Islands.....	-	-	12,403	-	-
Costa Rica.....	-	-	-	52,829	-
Cuba.....	-	-	45,841	69,015	-
Dominican Republic.....	401	200	10,059	23,410	-
Ecuador.....	5,508	-	-	-	-
El Salvador.....	25,157	-	-	-	-
France.....	82,717	313,882	171,187	110,395	88,184
French Cameroons.....	-	-	-	220	-
French Equatorial Africa	-	276	-	-	-
Gold Coast.....	-	-	-	-	-
Italy.....	112,753	44,225	-	146,338	1,565,364
Mexico.....	-	-	54,555	262,598	163,656
Netherlands.....	240,005	2,000	33,307	5,569	269,068
Switzerland.....	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom.....	56,000	-	-	448	-
Venezuela.....	-	62,168	27,366	28,126	193,344
Other Spanish Africa....	-	-	15,000	-	-
Other countries.....	-	-	-	-	213,608
Total.....	927,514	4,224,397	500,075	1,273,833	6,004,906

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

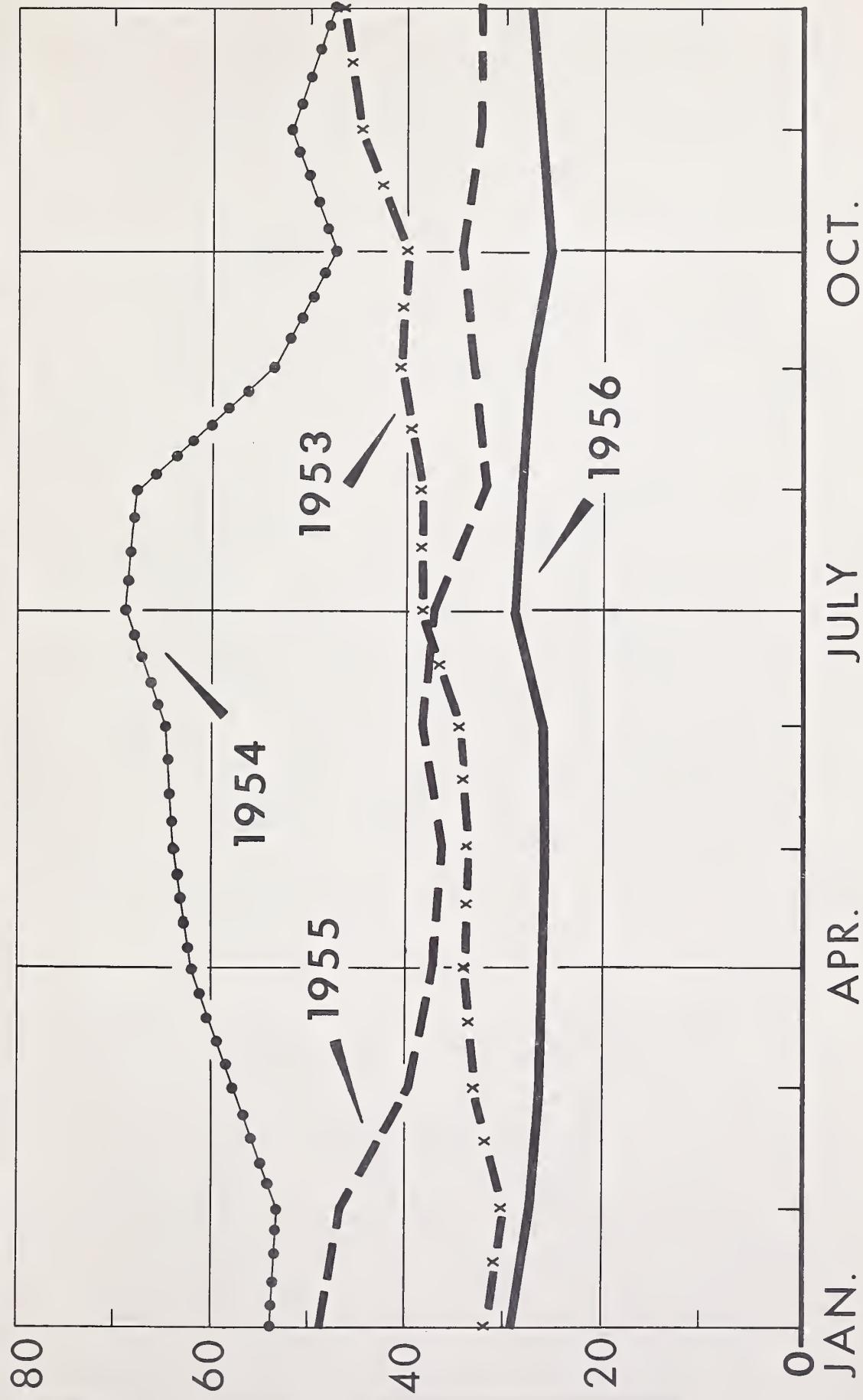
COCOA BEANS: 1956 exports for specified countries by country of destination 1/

Country of destination	Country of origin						Total (countries shown)
	French	Ghana	Ivory Coast	Nigeria	Venezuela		
	Togoland						
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
EUROPE							
Belgium and Luxembourg	350	3,416	3,201	-	2,676		9,643
Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	-	-		-
Denmark	-	-	963	-	-		963
France	4,663	12,598	62,894	1,344	452		81,951
Germany	2,179	133,889	8,930	18,325	3,917		167,240
Ireland	-	7,504	-	-	-		7,504
Italy	1,130	12,015	10,141	8,624	1,190		33,100
Netherlands	1,456	83,218	32,593	40,040	1,244		158,551
Norway	-	7,952	-	-	-		7,952
Poland and Danzig	-	-	-	-	-		-
Sweden	113	10,192	1,376	-	5		11,686
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	127		127
United Kingdom	55	79,809	-	88,742	83		168,689
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-		-
Other	166	3,696	-	-	-		3,862
Total	10,112	354,289	120,098	157,075	9,694		651,268
NORTH AMERICA							
Canada	-	9,520	-	2,352	-		11,872
United States	1,159	112,372	34,699	99,008	28,839		276,077
Other	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total	1,159	121,892	34,699	101,360	28,839		287,949
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina	-	-	-	-	-		-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	800		800
Other	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total	-	-	-	-	800		800
ASIA AND OCEANIA							
Japan	-	-	-	-	135		135
Australia	-	17,696	-	-	-		17,696
Other	-	4,368	-	-	-		4,368
Total	-	22,064	-	-	135		22,199
AFRICA							
Algeria	-	-	1,205	-	-		1,205
Morocco	-	-	1,047	-	-		1,047
Union of South Africa	-	6,664	-	-	-		6,664
Other	33	-	-	-	-		33
Total	33	6,664	2,252	-	-		8,949
U.S.S.R.	-	20,160	2,263	-	-		22,423
Not Specified	60	-	2,382	3,942	-		6,384
GRAND TOTAL	11,364	525,069	161,694	262,377	39,468		999,972

1/ Calendar year.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attachés and other United States representatives abroad, and other information.

COCOA BEANS: AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICE
PER POUND, NEW YORK, BY MONTHS, 1953-56



USDA

NEG.-FAS 1360

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Penalty for Private Use to Avoid
Payment of Postage, \$300

Official Business

U. S. DEPT OF AGRI LIBRARY
NEW ORLEANS BRANCH
SOUTHERN UTIL RESEARCH BR.
5-14-56 1100 ROBERT E. LEE BLVD.
FAC-L NEW ORLEANS 24, LA.